There has been stopping in this city for a couple of days past, one of those charac-ters who have made for themselves a whose deeds, hair-breadth escapes and or the minutes which he gives for meals, peculiar life, the pages of romance are knows nothing of the satisfaction of home. filled. The person to whom we refer is no less a character than "Camanche Bill," life, that men of wealth lavish so much than one hundred and eighty-three Indi-so little. The children, too, are sent trim the seam very small, turn and sew up ans. He has been nine years on the plains, away to bearding schools or to Europe, again on the wrong side and your seam is part of which time he has been in the employ of the government as a scout. He has hunted and killed Indians for the pleasure and sweets of revenge, and is inevitable that the family circle should invited and the changes of fortune, it is inevitable that the family circle should hunted and trapped of necessity. He is be broken up. The lone widow, whose now on his return to his old life in the children have gone away from her as they West, having been on a visit to his early home in Minnesota. He is about twenty-eight years of age, of slender build, sandy complexion, with a profusion of hair that he wears long on the neck. His dress is a lived so long, though now no one is with her there. The forms of the departed are there in her thought, and she has society pair of buckskin pants, ornamented from the outer seams with a row of steel buttons, a coarse shirt, an old coat and a broad-brimmed hat. His eye is piercing keen, In response to our questions he said :

"My name is George W. Porter. I en on the plains since '62. I was in the Minnesota massacre, near New Ulm, the 18th of August of that year. All my folks were killed, except me and my little sister, three years old, whom they took "Where was you?"

business; went the day before. The first I knew of the massacre, I was coming along the road on my way home, when I haw a little ways ahead of me a wagon filled with women and children that the settlers had sent to the station for pretection. Just then I saw the Indians pounce upon them, and I dodged into the woods. I could hear the hatchets crushing into —Herald of Health. their heads. They killed 'em all, every

"What did you do?"
"They scalped 'em, and when the coast was clear, I got out, and pretty soon along came a company of cavalry, and we buried cal Journal writes: Why didn't you follow after the In-

"I had no horse, and the captain didn't want his men to go. You see that was in '62, and everything was topsy-turvy."
"Did you visit the scene of the massacre

Yes; I went there the next day, and saw my father and mother all scalped and cut up, and my sister was gone. I swore by the eternal God I would never rest until I had had revenge-a bloody re-"Did you ever get any traces of your

"Why, yes, there was the Yankton, Swanee and Sioux Indians, and I knowed them pretty well. I learned that they had her. I knowed what they'd do with "You have not been successful in your

efforts to secure her. a man don't stand much chance. That's what I had been doing all the time. Once, in Arizona, I was right in sight of her. The way I knowed it was her was, I had been on the trail of the band of Sioux that had her a long time, and she was the only white person they had. This was in '65, and then she looked just like

Were you ever captured?'

Yes. The Blackfeets captured me ance, affecting masses of our population ance, affecting masses of our population and management to an and Jim Braden in '64, when we were out hunting. They came on us with a rush, but they didn't get us though until I had killed one young buck."
"What did they do with you?"

"They marched about twenty-five miles to their camp, and there they stripped us of everything we had, and tied us up to a stake, and let the women pound us with clubs. They did this every day for eight days. We were tied with buckskin thongs, and one night it rained, and we slipped out of 'em when they got wet. Jim got away all right, but just as I was gittin' my things on, an old squaw woke up and gave the alarm. There was but four Indians in camp. The rest had gone on a hunt. I run, with only my knife. They came up to me, and I had a desperate fight. One shot had hit me in the left arm" (exhibiting sear). "I cut and slashed the buck that got hold of me, and finally gave him one under the ribs, so he won't tie any more thongs. And he cut me, too, here and there, and here" (showing scars on his arm, neck and breast). "The other buck never came near, for I'd got this buck's gun afore he'd reached us.

The rest of "Camanche Bill's" story, how he followed his sister among the Camanches, and had a fight with the white chief of that nation, and other equally in-teresting accounts, we shall have to omit. But if our readers wish to see a genuine frontiersman, they should call upon the "Indian fighter" himself.—Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

Home Life.

"In a true home the whole house ought to belong to the family, and be occupied by them. There ought to be spare chambers for the guests, and room for hospi-tality, but there should be no shut chambers or shat parlors, sequestered from all domestic use. There should be no mysteries in the home, no place of oracle there. Every part of the house, from cellar to garret, should be open and known, not only lighted and ventilated, but visited, too by every member of the household too, by every member of the household. ne the family always use the est part of their house, and live in the whole of it. They go in at the front door, as well as at the back door; they go up by the wide staircase, as well as by the narrow stairce, and they use the soit cushions, the damask and the velvet, as well as the cane seat and the straw matting. In a genuine house no part or appendage of the house ought to be too good for those who are members of the family. It is well in the home that each member should have his own retreat, his own chamber, the daughters and the sons and the servants, but not well that there should be no

feeling of common right in the house.

And a good home is not within the

called more than a lodging-house, or an eating-house, however sumptuously it may be furnished. How many books are necessary to make a library we shall not venture to say, or whether the old Puritan measure of the Bible, the dictionary and spelling-book is to be taken as the unit, or rather In aty in Unity. Books enough to meet an ordinary need of intercourse and conversation and reference, "the stand-ord works," enough to give the impression of culture and intelligence; home must have these, even if it has to spare some have these, even if it has to spare some physical comforts to get them. Books in the house are a binding influence between members of the family, the means of dispersing the clouds, making rainy days first thing to be done after it is cut. Double useful, and enlivening hours of solitude, the front of the shirt in the middle, also And in a true home the library will not be "stowed away" in a closet or dark room, but will be in the center of the house, in the meeting-place of the family, where the young and old together catch inspira-tion in its gathered hoard. In the true sach side and sew the bosom in place of home the library will be the favorite "sit the piece you cut out. Then lay a plait at ting room."

Music there ought to be in every home; of a size and large enough to make the not only the music of a mother "singing to her clean, fat rosy babe," which the Radical Cobbett so much glorifies, but the music of consenting voices and consenting the head of the house may be a good steward without any musical know-

And home is more fully realized when | youd the vest in a manner you may have all the family are together. There is a painful absurdity in talking of the pleasseen but could not explain. ure of home when the children of the house are scattered, or the parents are con-Caebrity for their bravery and daring on the plains of the far West, among the Indians and the buffalo; in recounting the hours of the night in which he sleeps,

life, that men of wealth lavish so much

Arsenic in Wall-Papers.

"Hitherto it has been generally suppo

to any degree of paleness by the addition

brighter color. The quantities of arsenic used in green papers appear almost unli-

by those papers proved in some cases all

where the symptoms of various diseases were produced by the irritation of the entire mucous membrane, and consequently

of the whole system, resulting from the occupation of rooms with arsenical wall-

and adults of both sexes, including several

Shirt Making.

would cost, and by the way, young wives, buy cheap bosoms; nice high priced

Putting the bosom into the shirt is the

papers; and on the removal of those papers the symptoms gradually subsided, thus

nents is in this wise: Sew up your garnent or sleeve upon the right or outside, time sewing the seam, the stitches may be long if the cotton is strong, but the next time it must be done tight and well, and you find the seam strong and soft.—Cor. married and settled in life, may speak of her "home" as the place where she has

Nutrition.

The manner of properly selecting and preparing food, and its judicious variation, is one that does not receive the attention are yet in tender years and in leadingstrings, home implies that they are togethis one that does not receive the attention
that it ought. Professor Blot, who is admitted to be authority on this subject,
sys that "it is by practical experience
part of every Sunday, the parents and children ought to be in each other's close society. It is more important for a man of
business to be in his home than to provide
merely for its enlargement. The "club"

preparing food, and its judicious variation,
is one that does not receive the attention
that it ought. Professor Blot, who is admitted to be authority on this subject,
says that "it is by practical experience
that we learn what is proper for us, and
not by chemical analysis." How can it be
otherwise, when the same articles which
are relished and easily digested by some
to show the mirth that often trembles just
below the surface of painful that,
and its sober side. We need one or more
to show the mirth that often trembles just
below the surface of painful that,
are relished and easily digested by some
to show the mirth that often trembles just
below the surface of painful that,
are relished and easily digested by some
to show the mirth that often trembles just
below the surface of painful that often trembles just
below the surface of painful that often trembles just
below the surface of painful that often trembles just
below the surface of painful that often trembles just
are relished and easily digested by some merely for its enlargement. The "club" persons, are distasteful and indigestible in is no place for one who has wife and chilthe case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our imthe case of others? As no satisfactory dren; it is an institution for the refuge of grim and forlorn cellibiates, and even for them it is of doubtful value. Genuine home-life implies a hearty love for the society in the house, which will hold this as close and as long as the children are will done not be the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twilight out of our improvement in the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twiling to the case of others? As no satisfactory sions, sweeps the twill prove sions, sweeps the close and as long as the children are will does not. It often happens that a certain heard the cause of mirth, but only had ing to remain. Home is a place for men article of food is highly relished and enas much as for women, for the sons as joyed, and yet is indigestible by the one much as for the daughters. And no one who is thus fond of it. In this case taste who are in earnest about it.—Exchange. has a true home when there is any place will not do to be relied on, and experience that he loves better to be in than his home.

prompts to indulgence.

The great chemish and physiologist, Magendie, made some interesting experiments n the effects of certain kinds of food, He fed geese on gum only, and they died on the sixteenth day; he fed some on starch only, and they died on the twenty-fourth day; he fed others on boiled white of eggs only, and they died on the forty-sisth day, he fed others on the three kinds mixed together and they fattened instead A CORRESPONDENT of the British Medied that only papers entirely green, and of a very bright shade of green, were arsenical; but the fact is, as proved by the analysis of eminent chemists, that every mixed together, and they fattened instead of dying. Here is a proof of the necespaper which contains any green in the pattern, no matter how little, or of what shade, as a general rule contains arsenic, sity of not only varying but mixing food as much as possible, in order to supply the waste and necessities of every part of the and is, therefore, injurious to health. One

shade of green is no safer than another, for the very palest greens frequently con-tain large quantities of arsenite of copper, In the first instance, gum afforded a nourishment similar to starch and sugar, serving to sustain animal heat, but not to the brilliant color of which is toned down restore the waste of the tissues, on account of the absence of nitrogen. In the second instance, starch served to keep up the ani-mal heat, and being more highly organized result being that pale green papers often contain just as much arsenic as those of than gum, enabled the birds to maintain existence a few days longer. The want of nitrogen, however, proved fatal, as in mited, varying from the fractional part of the case of gum food. Those fed on white a grain up to the frightful amounts of six. of eggs alone had the nitrogen afforded by the albumen, but eventually died from want of a supply of animal heat capable of being yielded by the starch. Those fed green papers, the analysis of which give those amounts, and the illnesses produced on the three kinds of food mixed not only survived, but throve, because all the wants

green leaves on a white ground, containing no less than eight grains to the square of the system were supplied.

As before stated, the preparation and cooking of food should receive its proper foot, which caused most serious illness.
"When the atmosphere of dwellings all share of attention, if the greatest amount of benefit is to be derived from its intro-duction in the system. Blot, the professor over the kingdom, in town and country, is ed, and picked an Indian off every little while, when he'd get a mile or two from camp, but 'twas no use. They kept too good watch over her."

"Were you get a side of the most volatile and the most subtle of all poisons, need we be surprised at the increasing prevalence of various forms of disease? Investigation of this subject is as beans and peas should be continued. soaked in lukewarm water. In the case of ance, affecting masses of our population physically, mentally, and morally, to an extent little conceived at present. There extent little conceived at present. There fish, although only containing twenty per appears good reason for believing that a cent. of nutritious matter, ought to be par-taken of at least twice a week, as it convery large amount of sickness and mortalty among all classes is attributable to tains more phosphorus than any other food, and serves to supply the waste of that substance in the system, and particuthis cause, and that it may probably ac-count for many of the mysterious diseases of the present day which so continually baffle all medical skill. larly in the brain. He says that the brain of an idiot contains about 1 per cent of "Arsenic being exceedingly volatile, its effects by inhalation, both of gaseous emanations from the papers, and of the fine impalpable dust thrown off at all temperatures, are highly dangerous, producing symptoms both chronic and acute, which simulate various forms of discrete. phosphoric matter: that of persons of sound intellect, 2½ per cent, while that of a maniac contains 3½ per cent. If this be so, it would seem that in a maniac the brain appropriates an undue proportion of phosphoric matter from the rest of the sys which simulate various forms of disease. tem, whereby its functions are materially impaired.—Scientific American. I say simulate, because I have seen cases

Washington Pastry.

A sojourner in Washington sends the I am particularly fond of lemon pie and proving that they were the result of irri-tation, and not of organic disease. But it would seem not improbable that prolong-ed exposure to the same poisonous in-fluence may in time produce those diseases

"Having witnessed the effects of slow-poisoning by arsenical papers in my own family and household during a number of years, and having suffered severely myself from the same cause. I speak from personal experience. The speak from the same cause objections. Finally I called a waiter and said:

"John, I have nothing to say about the ice-cream, but what kind of a pie is this?"

"What kind of a pie did you order sah?"

"I ordered!"

self from the same cause, I speak from personal experience. During a period of twelve years we were rarely free from ill-"Dat's lemon pie, sah. You know dey has a way of mixin' dried apples in the lemen pies here, sah, to dat extent it reness in some form or other. No fewer than twelve physicians, several of eminence, were consulted in London and elsewhere. They all agreed as to the diseased conditions which existed, but not one succeeded in affording more than a measure of temporary relief. Children and adults of both severs including several. You know dey has a not know dey has a way of mixin' dried apples in the lemen pies here, sah, to dat extent it requires a man of 'bility for to distinguish 'em apart, sah. Lemons is scase, you know, and dey has to 'conomize 'em so as with me, and we think it a waste of seed to sow it there."

Where Seeds of cockle,

Economy in Selecting Carpets.

servants, and numbering altogether four-teen persons, all suffered. The peculiar nature and obstinacy of the symtoms were such that I could not but think sometimes In selecting carpets for rooms much used, it is poor economy to buy cheap ones. Ingrain carpets, of close texture, that some hidden cause was at work; which analysis of the papers of rooms occupied during those twelve years has since proved to be indisputably the case.

The idea that arsenic papers were the cause of illness was suggested by the leady and Venetians are good only for The idea that arsenic papers were the cause of illness was suggested by the perusal of a little book not long since pubhalls and stairs.

In selecting colors, avoid those in which in selecting colors, avoid those in which in selecting colors, as they are badly, and Venetians are good only for

lished, entitled, 'The Green of the Period,' which gives much valuable in-Period, which gives much valuable information on the subject, and was put into my hands by a physician who was attending us. The proof that such was really the case lies in the fact, that on removing all the papers containing green moving all the papers containing green the symptoms were soon greatly relieved."

there are any bisck threads; as they are always rotten. The most tasteful carpets are those which are made of various shades of the same color, or of all shades of only two colors; such as brown and yellow, or blue and buff, or salmon and green, or of all shades of green, or of

In laying down carpets, it is a bad practice to put straw under them, as this makes them wear out in spots. Straw matting And a good home is not within the walls of the house. The first home of the first family was not in a house at all, but in a garden. To realize the home now there ought to be a garden attached to it, some space open to the sky in which green was any fit to a shirt, "but trying it on is waste in matching figures. In cutting carpets, the only ways a shirt, can be reade to fit up. there ought to be a garden attached to it, some space open to the sky in which green things and bright things may grow, and the family may enjoy God's sunlight together. Some kind of a garden every true home ought to have, a clear space in front or in rear or around.

Every well ordered home will have a library. Until this in some form comes into the house it has not the right to be called more than a lodging-house, or an ended to fit, unbest, was any fit to a shirt," but trying it on is waste in matching figures. In cutting carbitation to go by.

After you have a scientific pattern cut by a practical tailor to go by.

After you have got it to fit nicely, unbaste it and cut out a pattern, allowing for the seams and marking all the hems, gathers, etc., by notches, so it will be just into the house it has not the right to be called more than a lodging-house, or an compelled to make bosoms, as they can be ball stitch. This is done by taking a stitch on the breadth next to you, point-ing the needle toward you; and then takcompelled to make bosoms, as they can be bought for a trifle more than the linen ing a stitch on the other breadth, pointing the needle from you. Draw the thread bosoms will not wear out the shirts, and tightly, but not so as to pucker. In fitting two cheap ones that cost about the same will, and when starched and ironed nicely a twenty cent bosom looks nearly as well

Bind the whole of the carpet with carpetas one costing fifty cents. I know this by experience, and I find that two cheap bosoms last as long as the shirt, while one carpet, use a carpet-fork, which is a long

pet, and pushed by one person, while the nail is driven by another. Straw matting is best for chambers and summer parlors. The checked, of two colors, is not so good to wear. The best is the cheapest in the end. When washed, t should be done with salt water, wiping it dry; but frequent washing injures it. Bind matting with cotton binding. Sew breadths together like carpeting. In join-ing the ends of pieces, ravel out a part and tie the threads together, turning under a little of each piece, and then, laying the ends close, nail them down with nails hav-ing kid under their heads.—Miss Beecher.

Radical Cobbett so much glorifies, but the music of consenting voices and consenting voices and consenting voices and consenting voices and consenting be and saves sewing a tape across as some do. The object of making a plait in the shirt hard the true father will know more than the "two tunes," between which he cannot decide, when he hears his daughter strike the keys. The best sentiment of home connects itself from infancy to age with the voice of music.

Radical Cobbett so much glorifies, but the music of consenting voices and consenting voices and consenting voices and consenting by analogy: Cecil (who is in the shirt the shirt has the "two tunes," between which he cannot decide, when he hears his daughter strike the keys. The best sentiment of home connects itself from infancy to age with the voice of music.

Radical Cobbett so much glorifies, but the music of consenting voices and consenting to special purpose, and saves seewing a tape across as some do. These best method of doing reasoning by analogy: Cecil (who is in the shirt to fist the inside of the shoe, and cover the fit the inside of the shoe, and cover the short hands of the short hands of the short hands of the short hand

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

length and width from the bosom back to to have large blocks of wood at the back the arm size. Some only face a narrow of the frame to prevent their touching the strip just around the arm size, but the best wall, so that the air can circulate through the neck down to the bottom of the arm injured by dampness or blistered by the size and the front as I before said.

The quickest and easiest way to sew up To Cure a Felon on the Hand.—
seams in shirts and all other under gar—
Take sassafras bark—the inside bark—dry. and grate it fine, and wet in a teacup wit cold water, for a poultice. Apply felon, and wet once in five minutes with again on the wrong side and your seam is cold water. This, followed up, will draw quickly and neatly finished without fellit to a head in twenty-four hours, without ing, which is a brauch of sewing most any pain and without any injury to the ladies dislike very much to do. The first hand. Use the bark of the rook.—Rural New Yorker.

TO REMOVE TEA STAINS .- Mix tho oughly soft soap and salt-say a table-spoonful of salt to a teacup of soap; rub grass, where the sun will shine on it. it lay two or three days, then wash. If the stain is not all out, it will disappear in the second washing. If the spots are wet oc-casionally while lying on the grass, it will

GETTING RID OF ROCKS .- We have no

ticed very often, in going about the coun try, a great amount of labor expended in digging out large stones and dragging them to the surface, where they lie, a greater nuisance, if possible, than when they were partly buried in the soil. If a lowed, they might have been neatly and permanently disposed of. Instead of bring-ing them to the surface, they should have been buried out of sight. Had a hole sui ficiently large been dug close to the rock the removal of which was desirable, and partly undermining it, a simple overbal have tumbled it therein, and it might then have been covered up and forever gotten rid of. In this way an acre of ground can be easily cleared of large stones in a very short time, and the unsightly appearan of fence-corners occupied by them avoided.

-Harth and Home. WHY DO ANIMALS NEED SALT?-Pro James E Johnson, of Scotland, says that half the saline matter of the blood (75 per half the saline matter of the blood (15) per cent.) consists of common salt, and as this is partly dissolved every day through the kept in perfect trim for the fastest work all the time, than a bow can always be all the time, than a bow can always be salthent losing its elasticity. The skin and kidneys, the necessity of con-tinued supplies of it to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body Stint the supply of salt, and neither will the bile be able property to assist diges-tion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. ter to place salt where stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally in last much longer in complete soundness small quantities. They will help them-selves to what they need, if allowed to do

says: "Every teacher should understand how to plant trees and the art of grafting, and should be able to teach children these things. The play grounds of all our school-houses should be filled with shade trees, both in the city and country. Every holiday at school should be celebrated by the planting of trees. The highways of trees. The highways are some time at grass. the planting of trees. The highways should be lined with trees, thus planted by the youth of the country. The rayages which the foolish greed of the last and feet in the stable, and the relaxed conand present generations has made in our dition fo his joints and muscles, all render forests could thus, in time be repaired. A him very liable to inflammations and million hands in this State could be set at strains at the time.

lected the water that run in a highway some distance; run it into a went on peaceably for a couple of weeks, but always eating my lemon pie under a silent protest, for I was a stranger, and did not like to make objections. Finally leads a raise and team, and no expense since. We are sure that we have obtained twice the quantity of hay for the past sixteen years, or in other words eight tons of hay extra in that time, worth, on an average, \$10 per ton-\$80 for \$3 worth of work irrigating. The quality of the grass has also improved. It is, the larger part, now blue grass, very thick and tall, from two feet six inches to three feet above the cutter-

WEED SEEDS .- The seeds of cockle, chess, and other weeds that are mixed with the screenings from the fanning mill, should be carefully prevented from getting mixed with the manure in the barn-yard. We once permitted a neighbor to run a few bags of grain through our fanning mill, and gave him the run of the barn for that purpose. When he had finished, and during our absence, he-doubtless with good intentions-scattered the screening all over the barn-yard, so that the fowle night get the waste grain. This was probably intended as a sort of recompense or the use of the mill. Alas! we never egretted more than on this occasion the ping of a favor that resulted badly for Our manure pile was thorough ly seeded with cockle and chess, and prob ably ten years of labor will be inflicted on us before those seeds can be eradicated from the field on which the manure was spread. We mention this circumstance as a warning to others, and also as a forcible reminder to all that weed seed should be consumed with fire and utterly destroyed, Don't feed them to poultry—they won't

Grooming and Feeding Driving Horses. In regard to the clothing of horses, there is much diversity of opinion. It is, however, absolutely necessary to cover eight inches in the row. In two years warmly and protect from the cold such they will be from four to six feet high, and horses as are driven so rapidly as to cause are then read profuse perspiration. Horses of slow work forest rows. and coarse blood are generally furnished young plants may be found on the out-with a very thick, warm coat of hair, and skirts of maple woods, where cattle do not readily become accustomed to endure the cold without a blanket. A horse, however, looks much better and requires less food when blanketed, and considering the variableness and severity of our climate, the use of some artificial covering is, on the whole, to be recommended.

Whenever a horse is cleaned, a careful groom will inspect his feet to see that his shoes are tight, that there are no projecting clinches to wound his fetlocks, and that there be nothing wedged into the foot between the heels of the shoe, or between the shoe and the frog, which would do injury to the sole of the foot. He will also with his pick (which is simply a short piece of iron, with a thin, pointed hook upon one end) thoroughly clean out the gravel and dirt lodged between the shoe and the sole, and examine the sides and cleft of the frog to be sure it is all right. The feet of well-bred horses, kept con-stantly in the stable, would become unnaturally dry, hard and contracted, unless some means were taken to moisten and row, and you will have 182 trees to the soften them. The best method of doing acre. Allowing for some loses, you may

should have the feet stuffed every night.

It is thought by many to be an excellent plan to apply occasionally to all parts of the feet of horses an ointment con of the equal parts of tar, lard, and beeswax, and it is probable that the hoof thus protected cries less rapidly and is rendered ess brittle.

Finally, the good groom will see to it that his horse is so fed and exercised as to work. Nether horses nor men can be ever witnessed. preserved in perfect health without sunshine, fresh air and exercise, and many fine anima's are ruined by irregular work spoonful of salt to a teacup of soap; rub on the spots, and spread the cloth on the task, he should be exercised at a slow pace by his groom, or at least be allowed to run for an hou or two in a clean, roomy yard. By standing day after day in his stable the horse accumulates fat, his blood becomes horse accumulates fat, his blood becomes heated and impure, and his tendons and muscles soft and unfit for violent exertion. At the same time he becomes restive for quality of his Vinegar, it is rapidly supersed-At the same time he becomes restive for want of exercise, and with his belly full of food is liable to injure himself whenever he is taken out, even though he have a field (Ill.) Journal.

driver sufficiently careful to restrain him, which is not often the case. In this country it is customary to feed horses three times during the day, and in most cases it is better to give a feed of grain or roots at noon than to omit it. The stomach of the horse is small, and in a natural state he eats the greater part of the time, laying down but seldom except a few hours at night, and requiring but tle sleep. In domestication, however, he receives more concentrated food, and requires less time for eating; and he exercises more and consequently demands more repose. Horses which perform irmore repose. Horses which perform ir-regular, light work, like those employed by physicians, may be kept in excellent condition if properly fed morning and evening; but those which engage in conby physicians, may be kept in excellent condition if properly fed morning and evening; but those which engage in constant severe labor for several hours after the food has passed from the stomach, are very apt to eat too greedily when fed, and to have attacks of colic and other discovery. to have attacks of colic and other disorders of the ligestive system.

The amount and kind of food given to a

horse should correspond somewhat to the work required of him, and yet he must eat though he do nothing. Coarse, hardy horses may live, and work after a sort, upon hay and grass, but high-bred animals will scarcely subsist upon such bulky innutritious food, and of course should neve be expected to do any thing more. It is now generally conceded that valuable horses ought to receive some grain or roots every day, whether at work or not, as it is well known that it requires careful training for several months, to restore a horse which has been running in pasture for some weeks, to-condition. Still it must be importance of occasional relaxation from is now well. often overlooked or postponed, until dis-ease renders it indispensable. With a proper regard to variety in food and to the real health and ability of the animal, t up again
It is bet- daily work is done, the horse would not than he now does.

Sudden changes from green food to dry, come salt-hungry, they may take more caution, and there is more need of men-than is wholesome.

home, the birth of a child, a wedding, or consists in removing superfluous fat, which the anniversary of either, or even a death, obstructs the action of the lungs and heart

Packing Eggs.

THERE is a mode of packing eggs by which they may be safely carried any distance, and over rough roads, without damage. And there is another mode by which half of them may be very easily broken. The secret lies in solid packing, with an elastic material between the layers. We have watched many barrels of eggs opened without a single broken one in them; and many badly packed, which we would not have handled had they been given to us for nothing. The profer mode of packing, either in barrels, boxes, or baskets, is to place first a layer of long hay or straw three inches thick in the bottom. On this scatter an inch in depth of cut hay or straw, or chaff or oats, or whatever pack-ing is used; then place the eggs on their sides, not touching each other, and when the layer is complete, spread over them and between them the cut stuff or chaff two inches deep. Press this down gently with a piece of board, and put another layer of eggs, taking care that they do not touch each other, or the sides of the bar rel or box; again fill up the layer of packstraw on the top in such quantity that the lid must be pressed down with considerable force to go into its place. The eggs will then be solidly packed and will not become loose, and will stand considerable jarring without damage; but if they were loosely packed, each little jar would cause them to strike against each other, thereby breaking the shells.—Hearth and Home.

How to Plant a Maple Grove.

THE SUGAR maple is easily raised from its seed, which ripens in October. The 1840seed is sometimes planted immediately in beds of finely pulverized earth and coverever; by hook or by crook they will get into the fields somehow. Put them in the stove and you will have seen the last of them.—Hearth and Home. winter; and perhaps it is better to gather the seed when ripe, mix with dry sand, place in a cool cellar, and sow early the following spring. The seedlings at one year old should be transplanted into the are then ready to transplant into the forest rows. But many thousands of browse them. Those are better for being transplanted into the nursery rows and grown for two years before planting in

The seeds are sometimes planted directly were intended to grow in the forest rows; but this is not a good way, as it involves much more labor to keep them clean and the growth will be slower.

The land to be planted should be put under good cultivation and worked in some hoed crop, for a few years after transplant-ing the maples. When the young trees

will pay for all cultivation and expense of trees for the first five years. Now when ready to set the young trees in the forest rows, draw straight, shallow furrows, north and south, twenty feet apart, and set twelve feet apart in the fur-

the feet are "stopped" or filled with oil-cake meal, or with cow-dung, or with clay, but the same result is more conveniently attained by the first method. In henceforth this twelve acres of maple dry, hot weather, fast-working horses un-less they have flat feet and weak soles acre, with a constantly increasing value of timber .- Cor Rural New Yorker.

PENETRATING TO THE SOURCE OF DISEASE n the secretions and the circulation, regulat bre of the body, Dr. Walker's Vinegar BITTERS are effecting the most astonishing eakness, rheumatism, scrofulous disorders be in the best possible condition for his and chronic constipation that the world has

As the pickling season is now at hand, and As the picking season is now at hand, and many housekeepers are concerned about getting Vinegar that will keep their pickles, we deem it our duty to inform our readers that Prussing's Vinegar is admitted by all who have tried it to have no superior in the market for this purpose. Mr. Prussing warrants his Vinegar to be free from all poisonous acids, with which many vinegars are adulter. ng all others with the city and countr Dealers and consumers should not fail to ask for it when replenishing their stock.—Spring-

TRADE generally is not active, but there are exceptions to this rule. Houses that gain their popularity by selling everything cheap, like J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, are al-

D. B. Fisk & Co.

Have made large preparations for the fall trade. Mr. Fisk, the senior partner, has been in Europe during the summer, buying of the leading manufacturers there, silks, velvets ribbons, laces, flowers, etc. Their thorough acquaintance with the wants of the Western trade enables them to offer the most attractive assortment of Millinery, Straw and Fancy Goods and Ladies' Furnishing in this country. The oldest, largest, and most complete Millinery.

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The several departments of the house of J. V. Farwell & Co. are always crowded. Merchants buy of them with full confidence that nothing will be sent them except at the right

EDWARD BAYER, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after hav-ing been innoculated for the kine pock. She

THEIR old established rule of selling every g cheap is always strictly adhered to by

Wz pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that

WOOD'S . HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE .- A so at pleasure, otherwise when they be- or the contrary must be made with great great variety of excellent reading matter, mostly which abounds in good stories, poems, sketches

the past year, is another proof that an intelligen prople, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Palne, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure this work. It would become a habit of family life to commemorate the events of sters for matches, or for rapid driving, and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the

EFFECTS of IRRIGATION.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:
"We have a little experience in irrigating, which we will give for the benefit of others. Some seventeen years ago we collected the water that run in on this continent, or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, billous complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, a d many other unpleasant or danger-ous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without

conscience or integrity. Therefore, let every man and woman who de signs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stom ach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous impo ture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the rue bitters is sold in bottles only.

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nursery rows, two feet apart, and the plants eight inches in the row. In two years

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